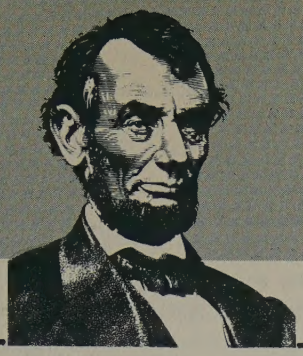

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
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Chronicle Junior.

PRINTED IN THE INAUGURATION PROCESSION OF LINCOLN & JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4th, 1865.

AN INAUGURAL POEM,

Dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

MARCH 4, 1861—MARCH 4, 1865.

In the glorious days of old,
When all manly words were gold,
The pledge of haughty Southern knight
Was held as true and kept as bright
As if it had been coined in heaven,
And to the world by angels given.

But when the curse of Slavery fell,
As though a pestilence from hell
Had poisoned all the land,
A direful demon took command;
And they who owed their country all,
Struck at her life, contrived her fall.

But first they broke their solemn word,
Before they drew the murderous sword,
Forgot their creed, so orthodox,
And scorned the sacred ballot-box;
Then here, where Freedom's temple stood,
Tried to let loose the tide of blood.

Oh! doubtful day, four years ago!
When, threatened by the assassin foe,
Our President was sworn to stand
By God and by his Native Land;
But traitors failed, because they knew
Their plots were clear to patriots true.

And when the fiends of civil war
Filled all the South with blood and fire,
Long swayed the dreadful, doubtful fight,
And the world shuddered at the sight:
Thousands of all our boldest braves
Fought, fell, and died in honored graves.

For days, for months, for lingering years,
This strife of kindred and this flow of tears,
Was grimly fought and bitterly maintained
Till none could tell which side had gained;
But now, at last, a rescued nation
Hails here her perfect vindication.

And God is good, for he has said,
(Oh voice to wake the myriad dead!)
If your first oath was sworn in gloom,
Unknowing then your fate or doom;
At your to-day's inauguration
You do behold your land's salvation.

No scowling traitors in this hour
Will dare to thwart the people's power;
No forsworn plotters can implore
That Freedom's temple may run o'er
With the heart's blood of him who won
The post twice filled by Washington.

For like to him so Lincoln ran
The race for Liberty and Man,
And like to him a people's voice
Proclaimed him twice the nation's choice;
And by this act have set their seal
To show the gratitude they feel.

Now as the President ascends
Yon marble flight, and lowly bends
Before the majesty of the laws,
And vows to serve his country's cause,
Nothing but victory for the Union
Will gladden all that vast communion.

Before him frown no angry foemen,
For all are friends and sturdy yoemen;
But gazing up and to him listening,
Behold the face of Johnson glistening—
He who in renowned December
Fought the great fight we all remember;

Who, without sign of fear or favor,
Struck 'gainst traitors with best endeavor—
Made them quail beneath his glances,
And fly before his bold advances,
And now, from rescued Tennessee,
Takes part in this, Our Jubilee.

Oh! History, with thy impartial pen,
Tell us in what age of godlike men
Hast thou been ever called to write
A page so wondrous and so bright?
Where is the struggle that can equal
That of which to-day's the sequel?

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Collection

First page of the excessively rare four page issue of the *Chronicle Junior*, March 4, 1865.

Chronicle Junior.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1865.

THE REINAUGURATION TO-DAY.

To-day will be a memorable one in the annals of the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln, elected President in 1860 by an almost solid Northern vote, and, n consequence of the dislocation of the Democratic party by the Southern traitors who desired to make a pretext for the destruction of the Union itself, was re-elected in 1864 by a vote including all the free States but one, and several of the Southern commonwealths that opposed him four years before. The reinauguration suggests the proud reflection that every prediction as to himself, made by the friends of the Union at the beginning of his Administration, has been confirmed, while on the other hand it unfolds a startling picture of the unsuccessful and terribly rebuked treason of the men now in a condition of greater disaster and despair than at any period during our civil war. But, above all, this day is valuable in this, that Abraham Lincoln has been true to himself and true to his own pledges. We shall not be surprised if the President does not, in the words he will utter this morning, point to the pledges he gave in his inaugural of 1861, and claim that he has not departed from them in a single substantial instance He was the Apostle of Peace when he entered the Presidential chair, as he is when he re-enters it. The war did not come from him. There is only this difference between the present condition of the country and its situation four years since. We were then on the eve of what threatened to be a war, and Mr. Lincoln was appealing to the people of the South to avoid a catastrophe which, without excuse, was also without remedy, save in the punishment of an offended and outraged Government We are now still in the midst of a great conflict, but we have happily passed "the dead point of danger." Blood and wounds, death and mourning, debt and taxation, have followed what was so earnestly and so early deplored by the President. But, notwithstanding the dreadful attributes of this unparalleled conflict, the Chief Magistrate may well be congratulated upon the triumphant success of his war policy. He announced in his inaugural address that his endeavor, should war be precipitated, would be to restore the Union, to recover all that had been taken from it by treason, and to do nothing else save what might be necessary to accomplish these primary objects. This unflinching purpose has been kept steadily in view; He has regained most of the national property. There is scarcely a fortification on our whole vast seaboard, save a few in Texas, that is not almost occupied by the troops of the Federal Government. In fact, nearly the whole Atlantic and South Atlantic coast line is sealed to the blockade-runners. Gradually, too, but surely, our brave heroes are planting the old flag on the soil of the States which were supposed to have been irrevocably ost to the Union. It is a fact that there is scarcely a commonwealth upon which the stars and stripes are not now waving. Such is the retrospect of these last four marvellous years. And what of The Future? Will the same policy which has been so successful be maintained? Will the magnanimous offers of Peace in the midst of war be continued? Shall we be less forgiving, less liberal, and less consistent, now, when the power of the rebellion is breaking like a long winter's ice under the genial influence of vernal suns and showers? Shall we stand on our little party pedestals and give hope to the rebellion by refusing to move from our narrow records or to abandon impracticable opinions for the sake of the common cause? There is before us, and possibly in the near future, a duty which we must meet and master—THAT IS TO MAINTAIN OUR UNION ORGANIZATION ON THE BASIS OF MR. LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE To day it is the duty of statesmen and patriots to invite into our ranks all loyal men; and, if there are any politicians who choose to stand in the way of that which will soon become so apparent and so necessary as to be beyond all question or doubt, let the consequences be on their heads. It is a source of supreme satisfaction to know that if Mr. Lincoln has a warm and devoted supporter, it is in the person of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States. Never before have the two highest officers of the Government promised to act together with more congeniality and disinterestedness. The reverse has been too frequently the case under other administrations. Now, the President, chosen by the votes of the people of the free States in 1860, and re-elected with the aid of several slave States in 1864, finds one o the firmest and most devoted friends in the Vice President, a citizen of a Southern State, the best years of whose life were given to the Democratic party, and who is still in the highest sense a Democrat

We have here a gratifying and noble evidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be worthy of the support of all the men in the Union who are determined to restore it at every sacrifice short of the surrender of the question of the abolition of human slavery.

ARRANGEMENT OF POLICE.—Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan Police, has detailed 116 men for duty. They are to report at 9½ A. M., at the headquarters on Tenth street, fully equipped and in full uniform The men reserved for duty in the precincts proper will report as usual at the station-houses, so that no precinct will be left exposed. The order is imperative that no vehicles will be allowed on the avenue over which the procession will pass after 11 o'clock, except the railroad cars, and these will stop a few minutes before the procession moves.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3 1865.

General Order No. 138:

SERGEANT: On Saturday next, March 4 at 9 o'clock A. M., you will report at this office, together with the number of your men as below stated from your precinct respectively in full uniform and white gloves to attend the inaugural procession, viz:

From 1st Precint,	1	Sergeant	and	2	men
" 2d "	1	"	"	6	"
" 3d "	1	"	"	14	"
" 4 h "	1	"	"	9	"
" 5 h "	1	"	"	12	"
" 6:h "	1	"	"	13	"
" 7th "	–			11	"
" 8th "	1	"	"	12	"
" 9'h "	1	"	"	13	"
" 10 h "	1	"	"	9	"
" Sanitary	–			–	"

You will also detail all the men that are on duty in the precincts during the day to report to Sergeant Cronin at the President's House, at 7½ o'clock, Saturday P. M.

By order, A. C. RICHARDS, Supe. intendent.

Editor's note: In 1944 the Lincoln National Life Foundation acquired a rare 8" x 10" Lincoln folder entitled *Chronicle Junior* bearing the date of March 4, 1865. A more fitting souvenir of the 1865 inaugural celebration would certainly be hard to find. At the time of the discovery of this publication it was the only copy known to be extant. However, in May of 1960 the Library of Congress announced through its *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, Volume 17, Number 3, that, "The outstanding acquisition (Lincolniana) of the year is the apparently unique four-page issue of the *Chronicle Junior*, the masthead of which announced that it was 'printed in the inauguration procession of Lincoln & Johnson.'"

In 1944 the editor of *Lincoln Lore* did considerable research in an effort to secure some detailed information about the inaugural parade float that was sponsored by the press. It was discovered that the *Washington Intelligencer*, March 3, 1865,

INAUGURATION PROGRAMME.

AIDS. THE MARSHAL-IN-CHIEF. AIDS.

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

The President of the United States

And his Private Secretary, with the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his Deputies on right and Left.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

The Vice President and Vice President Elect,

THE CABINET.

The CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

THE JUDICIARY.

Senators and Representatives.
Ex-Senators and Representatives.

HEADS OF BUREAUS AND ASSISTANTS.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and of the War of 1812.

THE NATIONAL UNION COLLEGE BAND,

The National Union Executive Committee.
The National Executive Committee of Loyal Leagues.

STATE AND CITY AUTHORITIES.

The Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, with Car, &c.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

EAST WASHINGTON LINCOLN and JOHNSON CLUB, WITH MONITOR, &c.

FIRE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Washington Press.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND MILITIA.

Detachment of the United States Marine Corps.
Detachment of the 1st Brigade of Quartermaster Volunteers.

Other Military Organizations.

GIESBORO' CAVALCADE.

Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown.
Odd Fellows and other Benevolent Associations.

The following names have been sent in to represent the States and Territories :

Maine—General John O. Caldwell.
New Hampshire—Major Evarts W. Farr.
Vermon —Edward S Dana.
Massachusetts—Major Charles N. O. Rogers.
Rhode Island—Walker O. Simmons.
Connecticut—Hon. Benj Noyes.
New York—Colonel E M. Whitaker.
New Jersey— r. A. P. Fardon.
Pennsylvania—A. S Fuller.
Maryland—B. F M. Hurley.
Ohio—H. M. Slade.
Virginia—James H Clements.
North Carolina—Professor B. S. Hedrick.
South Carolina—J. P. M Epping.
Florida—Harriso Reid.
Alabama—Captain Daniel H Bingham.
Mississippi—General A. Alderson.
Louisiana—E Murphy.
Tennessee—Governor William Bebb.
Kentucky— olonel James W Irwin.
Indiana—J. J. Cummings.
Illinois—Dr. J. S. Bangs.
Michigan—H J. Gray.
Missouri—G W. McKean.
California—Major Robert J. Stevens.
Iowa—B. N. Hawes.
Wisconsin—Major George W. Barter.
Minnesota—H H. Brackett.
Kansas—Edward E. Fuller
Nebraska—Colonel R W. Furnas.
Nevada—Stephen Gage.
Montana—Hon G. E Upson.
Dakota—William H. Burleigh.

The following Aids, Marshals, and Marshals representing States, have been selected to act on the occasion :

AIDS.

Capt. J. S. Poland.	Maj. G. W. DeCosta.
Lewis Clephane.	Col. A. G M. Provest
George H Plant.	Dr. Z. D. Gilman.
Dr. D. W. Bliss.	I. T. Clements Jr.
Z. C Robbins.	Z. Richards.
Wm. S. Mitchell.	B. B. French, Jr.
J. L. Henshaw.	

MARSHALS.

Major Charles Hamlin,	Lieut. G. A. Whitman,
De Vere Burr,	M. G. Emery,
Alexander Shepherd,	Thos. Lewis,
James W. Deeble,	Asbury Lloyd
Job Angus,	Wm. Orme,
Lt. Col Gardner Tufts,	Fielder Dorsett,
J S. Brown,	John Alexander,
Jno. G. Adams,	Major T. H. Gardner,
H. C Addison,	Chas. J. Frazier,
Lt. Samuel Fessenden,	R. J. Meigs, Jr.,
Jno. P. Hilton,	F A. Boswell.
W. H. Craig,	Lieut. Albion Howe,
Seward A. Foot,	Geo. A. Bassett,
A. G Hall,	Geo N. Beall,
George Hill, Jr.,	Capt. N. Darling,
H. C. Field,	L. F. Parker,
Dr. G. K. Smith,	George A. Bates,
John W. Jones,	Jas. Kelly.
Dr. H. A. Robbins,	Ch. S. English,
Franklin Rives,	J. A. Magruder,
Major E. E. Paulding,	R. A. Shinn,
Robert S. Stevens,	Jas. A. McKean,
Willard Seares,	Jos Gerhardt,
Clement L. West,	Fred. Myers,
Major E. M. Stebbins,	D. C Forrey,
Lt. Col. Jas. A. Hall,	Edward Baldwin,
A. L. Hayes,	S. P Bell,
John R. Thompson,	F. N. Blake,
George H. Plant, Jr.,	Jonas B. Ellis,
C H Snow,	Wm H. Rohrer,
R. B. Clark	Wm. J. Murtagh,
Dr. Daniel B Clark,	John Paxton,
E. L. Brooks,	H. C Reever,
C. M. Keyes,	M. Willian,
Serg. Maj A. S. Perham	Richmond J. Southworth
I. P. Bartholow,	Dr. Julius Nichols,
Carey White,	W. C Tuck
H. Grossmayer,	B F. Guy,
James Galway,	J. R Dodge,
John W. Fitzhugh,	R. T. McLain,
W. J. Stephenson,	Prof. W E. Jillson,
A. H. Sawyer,	Gilbert B. Towles,
A. Cluss,	C R Vaughn,
Lewis F. Perry,	Samuel T. Ellis,
L. C. Campbell,	Charles E Lathrop,
George W. Brown;	Daniel Baker,
J W. Thompson,	Thomas Adams
Thos E Baden,	J. H. Thomas,
Warren J. Collamer,	Wm. A Cook,
Franklin Philp,	Samuel Wells
O. A. Stevens,	W. D. Moore,
Edward Griggs,	Capt. Jas. Lawrence,
T. B. Brown,	Dr. S. A. H. McKim,
L. B. Jacason,	L. H. Walker,
Gratiot Washburne,	Capt. R. T Shillinglaw.
Jas. Topham.	

REGALIA.

The following regalia is prescribed for the occasion: The marshal in-chief will be designated by an orange-colored scarf with white rosettes, and blue saddle-cloth with gilt trimmings. His aids, thirteen in number, will wear cherry-colored scarfs with white rosettes; their saddle-cloths will be white, trimmed with blue. The marshal-in-chief and his aids will wear yellow gauntlets, and use blue batons two feet in length, with gilt ends two inches deep.

The marshals will be designated by blue scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and pink colored batons, with white ends two inches deep.

The marshals representing States and Territories will be designated by white scarfs with blue rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.

The marshal in-chief, the aids, and the marshals will wear common black hats, black frock-coats, and black pantaloons.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Owing to the almost impassable condition of the unpaved streets through which it was originally intended to lead the procession, it has been thought expedient to change the programme in that particular; and the following places are designated as the rendezvous for the several organizations which will join in the Inaugural procession :

The Marshal-in-Chief, his Aids, Marshals, and Marshals representing States, will meet at the corner of Sixteen and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, near the War Department.

The military escort, with band, on Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fifteen and a half street.

The National Union College Band, the National Union Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues, the Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, the State and city authorities, and State organizations on spaces at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets.

The Fire organizations on Nineteenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Washington City Press, Nineteenth street, north of the avenue.

Officers of the army and navy, Marine corps, and Militia, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue.

Detachment of United States Marines, 1st brigade of Quartermaster's volunteers, other military organizations, and the Giesboro cavalcade, on Pennsylvania avenue from Twentieth street west.

Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown, on spaces at intersection of Twenty first street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Odd Fellows and other benevolent organizations, on Twentieth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The various organizations are expected to present themselves punctually by 10 30 o'clock, and will be shown to their respective rendezvous by the aids and marshals.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
Marshal in Chief.

The Senate Committee have made the following arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1865:

PROGRAMME.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows :

Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

gave a graphic word description of the parade with some specific details regarding various features of the procession. This information appeared in part in *Lincoln Lore*, No. 777, February 28, 1944, entitled "Pamphlet Printed In President's Second Inaugural Parade." According to this publication the position of the press float was immediately behind the Mt. Pleasant Hospital Band, and there appeared in the newspaper this description: "Wagon of Hope Dispatch Co. with a printing press under a canopy of flags drawn by six bay horses." This notice supported the statement that there was a printing press apparently in operation in the parade.

The weather on March 4, 1865 was described as "a cold drizzly day" but this did not deter the printing of the *Chronicle Junior* which was distributed among the crowd that lined Pennsylvania Avenue. The fact that both copies extant are slightly besplattered only testifies to their unusual origin.

4 INAUGURATION PROGRAMME—Continued.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmasters General; the Assistant Attorney General, and the Judge Advocate General; the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Registers of the Treasury; the Solicitors of the several Departments; Treasurer; Commissioners; Judges of the Federal Courts, and of the Supreme Courts of the several States; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown; and the Reporters in the Senate.

All of whom will be admitted at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol.

The families of the Diplomatic Corps will enter at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, and be conducted to the diplomatic gallery. The ladies of the families of the other persons admitted as above, to the floor of the Senate, will enter at the same door, and be conducted to the gallery on the south side of the chamber, on the right and left of the diplomatic gallery.

A seat will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States, President elect, and on his left, for the Committee of Arrangements.

Ex Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will have seats on the right of the Chair.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of departments will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

Officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States and Territories of the Union; Ex-Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments; the Assistant Postmasters General; the Assistant Attorney General, and the Judge Advocate General; Comptrollers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury; Solicitors of the several departments; Commissioners; Treasurers; Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress and members elect will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The other galleries will be reserved for ladies, who will enter the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door of the central building, and be conducted to the gallery of the Senate.

The Rotundo shall be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the President, President-elect, accompanied by two members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in a carriage to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, and, entering there, will proceed to the President's room.

The Vice President-elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice President's room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice President.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President elect.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Senate, being ready for his reception, the President, President-elect, will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seat prepared for him in the Senate Chamber.

Those assembled in the Senate Chamber will then proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The President of the United States, the President elect.

The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments; Governors of States and Territories; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber

On reaching the portico, the President, President elect, will take the seat provided for him on the front of the platform.

The Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President, President elect.

Next in the rear of these, Ex-President and Ex-Vice Presidents, and the Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice President, Secretary, and Members of the Senate, those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors, and Ex Governors of States, Ex-Members of the Senate, Members, Ex-Members, and Members elect of the House of Representatives, in the rear of the Members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice.

On the conclusion of the President's address the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber; and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, the Marshal of the District, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, are charged with the execution of these arrangements, and, aided by the Police of the Capitol, with such a detachment of military force as may be detailed by the Secretary of War, will preserve order.

All horses and carriages, except those used in conveying persons to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, will be excluded from the Capitol Square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
J. B. HENDERSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

Applications should be made to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate for cards admitting the families of such as are "entitled to admission" to the Senate Chamber.

NOTICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1865.

The following-named gentlemen having been appointed by me as assistant marshals to attend the President of the United States in the procession from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, and the ceremonies of the inauguration, are requested to meet at my office, 410 F street, to-morrow, March 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of completing the needful arrangements.

All other United States district marshals arriving in Washington are hereby invited to be present, or to report at the earliest moment.

WARD H. LAMON,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS—(REPORTED.)

John S. Keyes, Massachusetts.
Wm. Millward, Philadelphia.
Robt. Murray, New York.
A. C. Sands, Ohio.
R. Sherman, Rhode Island.
Chas. Clark, Maine.
C. C. P. Baldwin, Vermont.
Chas. Dickey, Michigan.
Earle Bill, Ohio.
Col. Jones, Illinois.
Geo. W. Phillips, Washington.
Robt. Lamon, Washington.
Wm. A. Mulloy, Washington.

CITIZEN AIDS—(REPORTED)

E. S. Cleveland, Connecticut.
J. P. Bartholow, Washington.
S. P. Hanscom, Washington.
Wm. Stowe, Massachusetts.
Ex Gov. Newell, New Jersey.
Maj. Gen. Julius Stahl, New York.
John McManus, Pennsylvania.
Franklin Johnson, Pennsylvania.
Erasmus J. Middleton, Washington.
James W. Clayton, Maryland.
Col. Blake, Indiana.
W. Y. Sellick, Wisconsin.
C. B. Denio, California.
Judge Delehay, Kansas.
B. Van Riper, New Jersey,
Edward Gregg, Pennsylvania.
Dr. Stephenson, Indiana.
Capt. W. W. Smith, Iowa.
James Currens, Pennsylvania.
Charles Sherrell, New York.

The front page of the *Chronicle Junior* is printed in red ink. The second page, which is blank in the Foundation's copy, was printed in blue in the copy that is now in the Library of Congress. Pages three and four were printed in conventional black ink.

Perhaps some collectors may have printed copies of the inaugural poem that appears on page one. The statement is made in the May 1960 issue of The Library of Congress *Quarterly Journal* that: "For many years the Library of Congress has possessed a copy of the text of the first page alone, printed on satin. This, however, represents a different setting of type within a floriated border, and probably was printed after the procession was over and the press had been returned to the shop from which it had been taken."

The *Chronicle Junior* is not listed in the Monaghan Bibliography.